

readers. Their easy diction and ample discussion, based on their viva voce deliverance, render them of ready access to the medical tyro, whilst their broader pathological outlook, according to the academical teaching of ophthalmology in the German university, will afford the general medical man some insight to the place of the discipline in medicine.

The present volume deals with the affections of Conjunctiva, Iris and Lens. Everywhere the modern social aspect is well taken care of, as, for instance, with regard to gonorrhic and eczematous conjunctivitis, trachoma and ulcus serpens. Whilst in parts details are discussed of more direct interest to the specialist, the reviewer notices under Blennorrhoea of the conjunctiva the omission of the prognostically important role of pneumococcus. On the other hand, it is gratifying to see a whole paragraph devoted to diplobacillus ulcer of the cornea. We well remember how, some years ago, in the discussion on a paper of his on bacteriology of the conjunctiva the reviewer has been criticized along the *cui bono*-argument. To such critics the perusal of this paragraph would supply the proof of the practical value of a thorough scientific diagnosis. As a literary contribution the "Senile Cataract as a Specific Disease of Metabolism" easily holds first place in the volume. Roemer's "biological" theory regarding the etiology of cataract, as expounded during recent years at the several sessions of the Heidelberg Ophthalmol. Congress appears at the moment even less likely of clinical fruition than it did at its inception. The illustrations compare not favorably with those of other modern German text-books, Axenfeld's e. g.

N.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs and the Kidney. By Robert Holmes Greene & Barlow Brooks. 3rd edition revised and enlarged. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London, 1912. Half Morocco \$6.50. Cloth \$5.00.

This is an eminently practical book, written for the general practitioner who, therein, will find almost everything of practical value and interest concerning the anatomy, pathology and the modern treatment of lesions of the genito-urinary tract. Particularly conspicuous, in this respect, is the chapter dealing with the general examination of the patient; it abounds in many useful suggestions and gives ample proof of the authors' large personal experience in their special field of work. And wherever the authors, on the basis of their own wide experience, express their opinion upon the relative value of certain operative procedures or other diagnostic and therapeutic measures, the reader may safely be guided by their sane and conservative views.

From a purely urological standpoint, though, the book will not escape severe criticism. The chapter on cystoscopy, etc., is, even for the purposes of the general practitioner, inadequate; he will in vain look for the description of the optical construction of the various types of cystoscopes or of the aspect and most important cystoscopic landmarks of the normal bladder. The stress laid, on the other hand, upon the value of the retrograde (Schlaginweit) modification of the cystoscope seems out of proportion to its real importance. For ureteral catheterization—to quote one more mooted statement—by means of the so-called straight type of cystoscope the authors recommend filling the bladder with from 8 to 12 oz. of fluid, a desideratum to which, if actually required, not many male bladders will readily respond.

The diagnostic value of the X-Rays is dealt with in a few brief sentences, entirely out of proportion with its generally recognized importance for the diagnosis of urological lesions.

The description and critical review of the various tests, showing permeability of the kidneys, testify

to the experience and good judgment of the authors, who consider the phloridzin test, after many years of observation, to be the most valuable, satisfactory and practical of all tests.

Among the methods of anesthesia Heinrich Braun's method of local anesthesia (for the scrotum, etc.), is not mentioned. The condemnation of spinal anesthesia, on account of one accident in the authors' practice, does not appear justifiable.

While the chapter on the anatomy and physiology of the kidneys could be omitted without detracting from the book much of its material value, the chapter on the blood and blood-pressure in diseases of the kidney represents an unique and most valuable addition to the practical scope of the volume. It is to be hoped that the authors' views on the etiology and treatment of renal tuberculosis will, in the future, be materially revised in accordance with the authoritative communications of the last urological congress.

Due credit is given our late Dr. Chismore for his valuable modifications and improvements of the lithotrite and, in this connection, a manuscript on litholopaxy written by Drs. Chismore and McCormick (McConnell?) is mentioned, which, we trust, will soon appear in print. Such and similar errors, as that in the name of our genial confrere E. G. McConnell, not infrequently met with in the book, are not only confined to American authors (Jaddeson instead of Jadassohn, etc., etc.). More distressing, though, are the many incorrect quotations of Latin terms (*locus minora vesistentia!! tubuli afferenti! etc.*).

Notwithstanding these shortcomings Greene and Brooks' book contains many excellent features; its language is precise and clear; it deals, as was pointed out above, with all important urological questions, from the standpoint of the authors' own ripe experience, and the book will be in the future, as it was in the past, a valuable addition to the library of the general practitioner. M. K.

The Physiology of Faith and Fear, or the Mind in Health and Disease. By William S. Sadler, M. D. Chicago, Ill., A. C. McClurg & Co., 1912. 8vo. illustrated, pp. xxii, 580.

In this volume, one of Sadler's series of medical books "designed for laymen," the author approaches the subject of psychotherapy from the scientific standpoint of a physician, in contrast to the attitude of unqualified authors on mental healing and moral therapeutics whose motives are not quite above reproach. Faith and Fear, in the title of this book, stand for Optimism and Pessimism. Faith represents the normal, the healthy, the natural state of man, while Fear stands for the opposite condition—the abnormal, the unhealthy, the unnatural moral and mental attitude.

This book is chiefly treated from a physiological basis, but a considerable part, about one-fifth, is devoted to the fundamental principles of psychology. The work consists of three parts, each of which is divided into many chapters. Part one, the psychological section, is particularly well written. Part two deals with the physiological aspect, while the third, the largest part, is the therapeutic section. Sadler goes in this third part into the details of the principles of modern psychotherapy. He mentions complex formations, the influence of dreams on consciousness, mental diagnosis, psychoanalysis, etc. In other words he discusses the most modern aspect of mental treatment. He opposes hypnotism for therapeutic purposes, contrary to the experience of the majority of psychotherapists, and is a follower of the "direct and honest conversational method, first recommended by Dubois"—which, in passing, was first recommended by Morton Prince.

The book contains a number of good diagrams, of which Nos. 10 and 12, illustrating the phases

of consciousness, are particularly instructive. The entire volume proves the author's faculty to render scientific problems palatable, interesting and comprehensible to the educated non-medical reader. Healthy educated laymen will read it with profit, especially those who in their business or profession come in contact with others, such as judges, lawyers, teachers, officers in the army and navy, etc.

It is a question whether psychoneurotics should be instructed in medical matters by books. It is true that these patients form a large part of the clientele of a physician, it is true that the majority of physicians at present are not sufficiently conversant with psychology and psychotherapy to do justice to this class of patients. It is also true that few physicians outside of the specialists have the time necessary to the treatment of these patients. The attitude of the medical profession is responsible for the spread of unscientific or semi-scientific cults and methods of healing. The way to prevent the transference of so many patients into the camps of faith-curers lies in educating the medical profession in psychotherapy, and not in recommending to the patients books for instruction which, in a few instances, may perhaps have a good influence, but will in the majority of cases through the power of suggestion, be a cause of introspection and self-contemplation.

In psychotherapy the secret of success lies in proper individualization. The medical advice and the procedure of treatment have to be given in accordance with the individual symptoms and vary not only with the different psychoneurotics but also during the treatment of the individual. It is evident that no book, however well written, however perfect it may be, can not only never take the place of the trained physician, but will handicap the medical adviser and may aggravate the condition of the patient.

The book is recommended to all physicians who have a desire to inform themselves on psychotherapy without having the time to devote special study to this indispensable adjuvant of our medical equipment.

C. R.

PACIFIC ASSOCIATION OF RAILWAY SURGEONS; TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Under the presiding gavel of Dr. O. D. Hamlin, President, and the guiding hand of Dr. G. R. Carson, Secretary, the Association met August 30 and 31, at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco. Some sixteen papers were read during the two afternoons, and were discussed at length. On Saturday the annual lunch was the first attraction on the program and was enjoyed by a large number of members and a few guests.

The officers elected for the next year are as follows: President, Dr. David Powell, Marysville; First Vice-President, Dr. Legge, McCloud; Second Vice-President, Dr. S. J. Gardner, San Francisco; Treasurer, Dr. E. M. Keyes, Alameda; Secretary, Dr. G. R. Carson, San Francisco.

The next annual meeting will be held in San Francisco.

GERMAN PROPRIETARIES AND PATRIOTISM.

The innocent-looking articles with a nostrum testimonial at the end which were at one time tolerated or encouraged by most American medical journals have become a thing of the past. But in Germany the practice still flourishes, in fact it sometimes looks as if the writers, out of sheer good nature and as an after-thought, had tucked away a few nostrum boosts at the end of their otherwise valuable contributions.

Now, however, the Journal A. M. A. (Aug. 10,

1912, p. 452) tells that it is not good nature but patriotism which makes nostrum promoters out of some of our German colleagues. Recently the German Congress for Internal Medicine has appointed what may be called a German Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry which is to be known as "Die Arzneimittelkommission des Congresses für innere Medizin." A preliminary report of this commission has appeared and as might have been expected is being opposed by pharmaceutical manufacturers. Regarding this protest of German manufacturers the Journal says: "The nature of the protest is a general objection to any interference with trade. One phase of this protest, however, is especially characteristic of Germany's tendency; it is charged that this report is liable unfavorably to affect the sale of German proprietaries in foreign countries. To those German physicians who feel that patriotism demands the support and advancement of all German industry, regardless of its character, we would say that the time has long passed when we in this country took as gospel truth the claims made in German advertising circulars and in the many articles exploiting proprietaries which come to us in the form of reprints from German medical journals."

NEW AND NONOFFICIAL REMEDIES.

Since publication of New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1912, and in addition to those previously reported, the following articles have been accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for inclusion with "New and Nonofficial Remedies."

Articles accepted for N. N. R. Appendix:

Syrup of Quinine with Chocolate containing quinine sulphate 2.156 gm. in 100 cc. (10 grs. in a fluid ounce).

Ointment of Cargentos and Ichthyol containing cargentos 5 per cent. and ichthyol 5 per cent. (Jour. A. M. A., Aug. 3, 1912, p. 369).

Since publication of New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1912, and in addition to those previously reported, the following articles have been accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for inclusion with "New and Nonofficial Remedies."

Purified Extract of Adrenal Gland, Mulford, is an extract of the suprarenal gland, standardized physiologically by measuring its effect on blood-pressure and so adjusted as to correspond to the effect of 4 per cent. of purified epinephrine. It has therefore approximately four times the strength of desiccated suprarenal gland U. S. P. It is marketed as follows: Adrenal Ointment, Mulford, containing purified extract of adrenal gland, Mulford 25 parts, boric acid 1 part in 1000 parts. Urethral Suppositories Adrenal Comp., Mulford, each containing purified extract of adrenal gland 0.06 Gm. (1 grain), cargentos 0.13 Gm. (2 grains). Vaginal Suppositories Adrenal Comp., Mulford each containing purified extract of adrenal gland 0.06 Gm. (1 grain), cargentos 0.13 Gm. (2 grains), ichthyol 0.13 Gm. (2 grains). H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia (Jour. A. M. A., July 13, 1912, p. 121).

Articles accepted for N. N. R. Appendix:

Lozenges Adrenal Comp. each containing dried suprarenal gland 0.01 Gm. (1-6 grain), menthol 0.0013 Gm. (1-50 grain), benzoic acid 0.0026 Gm. (1-24 grain), eucalyptol 0.0013 Gm. (1-50 grain).

Rectal Suppositories Adrenal each containing dried suprarenal gland 0.3 Gm. (5 grains) (Jour. A. M. A., July 13, 1912, p. 121).

USE OF TYPHOID VACCINES.

To the Readers of the California State Journal of Medicine:

About six years ago the writer began to use vaccines in the treatment of typhoid fever. Since that